THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

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The Sunday Journal has double the circulatten of any Sunday paper in Indiana. Price five cents.

PARTY BUILDING.

On this quiet Sunday morning, while the schoes of the great contest are but faintly sumbling in the ears, and the shouts of victory and the groans of defeat are alike measurably stilled, there is a reflection or two that may be very properly and profitably indulged In, and to the value of which the sacredness of the day will contribute. They are not partisan in any sense, but seem to us to be based on a sound philosophy that lies at the foundation of proper human action, and upon which all worthy human character must be

It will be recalled that the staple cry of our friends, the third party, was that they would defeat the Republican party and build up their proposed organization on its ruins; and so, with that idea in mind, the third-party people went forward, with malice toward the Republicans and charity for the Democracy, to the demolition of the Republican party, in order that their newstructure might be erected according to the plans and specifications of these rare political architects. It may be to refer to the fact that the scheme has miscarried, and that it is not the Republican party that is in ruins, but the Democratic, and to suggest that these pise and wonderful politicians should try their theories upon the crumbling and crum-Day Demogracy. But that is not germane to the purpose of this brief Sunday lesson. Our desire now is to point out the fatal error in their philosophy and plan.

Building upon the ruins of others is not only miserably selfish and mean, but it is unphilosophical and opposed to the eternal verities. The man or the party that starts but in life with such a purpose must, of necessity, make a failure, and be exposed to the just condemnation of all manby and honorable people. It is not infrequent that a man is found who attempts that sort of thing in his individual career. He picks out the flaws of others. He constantly depretiates others. He minimizes their virtues and magnifies their faults. He works to undermine them, because he fancies them in the way of his own advancement, and believes Lat he could achieve the success he hopes for If only the person he imagines in his way were temoved. That man always fails. He may, inland, have the seeming of triumph for a sea on; but the time will come when the Boods will descend and the winds will blow; then his house will fall, because it is builded upon the sand, and great will be the fall thereof. And, fortunately, the seeming paccesses in this line are so few and so inconspicuous that even the wayfaring man, though 1 fool, is not easily misled. The failures on this theory are so many and so notorious that they emphasize the principle and the philosophy until he who runs may read.

Building upon the ruins of others is

the theory and practice of fools and

Practiced in business, social or solftical life, it is a plan that brings only dis contempt. In political life the shilosophy and the result are not different. Personal character and worth are the only sure foundations for success, the only certain tlaims to confidence and respect. We hear much of character and reputation, and of the asential difference between the two; but the Let is, that the judgment of contemporaneous spinion is much more certain and true than b often believed, and, after all, a man's or a reputation is pretty accurately measured by his real character. The meak, the hypocrite, the unfair man, the me who seeks improper advantages over his fellow, and hopes to build upon another's tuin, meets in this present life, here and now, the inevitable reward of such a method. He b kicked into outer darkness, just when he toped to come into an ill-gotten kingdom, and left to wail and gnash his teeth. We commend the thought involved in this view of the subject to our good friends, the third party, whose hope was to build up a kingdom for upon the ruins of others. It hopeless task. The stars fight against a man in organization animated with such a hope and devoted to such a purpose. There is an evolution in men and in parties; there must and there must be better men and But neither man nor party ruins of another. If there is to be a building where ruins are, the ruins must be first brashed away, and the foundation stones laid bron clean, square, right principles. A man

build himself anew, taking counsel of takes and errors, but it must out of the ruins of their own past, and not upon or out of the ruins of others; discardin g the weaknesses and evils that have been un covered and recognized, and incorporating into the new life only that which is of good report and has been proved. In the thought of the poet, we "make of our dead selves steppingstones to better things;" but we can never reach better things by attempting to build upon another's ruins, or lift ourselves into permanent regard or respectable position by the mean and malicious theory of destroying somebody else. What is true in the domain of morals and business is equally true in the domain of politics. So endeth the first lesson.

daily work in a perfunctory way and hastens

its completion that he may have more time

for politics, theoretical and practical, but

chiefy the latter. Whether there is some-

Indiana atmosphere that leads to such absorp-

tion of attention once in four years, has not

that it is a "close" State; but this

is hardly enough to account for the

neasure of enthusiasm, since citizens of oth

States, also close, by no means throw them-

selves headlong into the political arena with

the precipitancy characterizing the Hoosier.

As for States with big and "safe" majorities

citement. The inhabitant of a safe State

views the actual fray from afar, and his en-

be of a mild type compared with that felt by

because he was fighting for a fellow-Hoosier.

shirked and business permitted to 'run

itself," while the male members of society

joined in the work of electing the next Presi-

and storm, with flag and torch held

and in ways only the born politician can de-

enemy, but the best man won, and the long

and exhaustive struggle is over. The success-

ful party will jubilate ostentatiously and noisi-

ly for some time, but presently the signs of

battle will be cleared away, and the communi-

ty. Republicans, Democrats, third partyites

audfall, take up its ordinary pursuits. Social

and religious obligations will be heeded once

more; invitations to dine will not be scorned

because of the demands of a torch-light pa-

rade: time that was devoted to "setting up" or

circumventing schemes will be given to mis-

cellaneous matters, a portion possibly to the

best method of saving the soul. Newspapers

will resume publication of news not political,

business will become brisk, society gay, and

people generally enjoy themselves better for

having actively engaged in the great Ameri-

can act of governing themselves by choosing

PROPIT-SHARING-

In a recent article on co-operation, or profit-

sharing, as a possible means of solving the

labor and wages question, we commented on

the general features of the system and its suc-

cessful operation in practice. It may be in-

teresting to know something more of its prac-

tical operation. The fundamental idea of the

plan is that workmen are made sharers in the

profits. This differs from a partnership in

which the partners share in losses as well as

profits. Profit-sharing, as the term indicates,

does not include loss-sharing. If there are

actual losses, they fall on the employer or

One of the advantages claimed for profit-

sharing is that, by making each workman in-

terested in the profits of the business, he be-

comes careful and saving, works more

steadily and with better results. A Parisian

lithographer declares that he recovers 33 per

cent, of profits assigned to his workmen sim-

ply through their economical use of litho-

graphic stones. One of the workmen in a

"Before the introduction of profit-sharing,

three quarters of the men, and many a time I

profit-sharing factory said:

their own ruler.

have worked for him tirelessly,

For four months domestic duties have been

cently made a general inquiry or census of the agricultural resources of France which reveals some interesting facts. It shows that of the entire tillable area or farm lands of France, 85 per cent. is the property of private individuals, and that the farm holdings are INDIANA POLITICS. mostly small. In this country, at least in Ordinarily the Hoosier is not a creature of our census reports, we term all cultivated one idea. At all times, save in political camportions of land owned by one person as "s paigns, he is interested in the various affairs farm," whether large or small, farm or garof life to a degree of intensity that might den, orchard or vineyard. Colloquially, we naturally be looked for from one of so ardent use garden, vineyard, etc., and in the South nature. Although not of a contemplative and everything is "a plantation;" but the census spiritual character, he is even concerned with uses only "farm." The English census rethe next world and its possibilities as well as ports say "holdings," and the French reports this. All such interests are set aside as of "exploitations." That is official French for minor importance, however, at the beginning a farm, large or small. What the French of a presidential contest. The daily routine farmer or peasant says we do not know, but i must go on, but he takes part in it mechanicisn't likely he bothers with "exploitation." ally. He eats and drinks, and, with his mind We shall say farms.

on politics, he dreams of politics; he does his The statistics show that a very large proportion of French farms are less than two and one-half acres in extent, and that 85 per cent. of them are less than twenty-four acres. Less than 15 per cent. of all the farms in thing inherent in the Hoosier mind or in the France average twenty-five acres. The small farms of less than two one-half acres number 2,167,667. Leaving been settled. Something is due to the fact these out of the calculation, the rest average thirty-three acres, which is about one-fourth the average size of American farms. In the whole of France there are only 217 farms of

ment of the ratio in which profits shall be di-

the complicated system of book-keeping

taining it in dull times when there are no

profits to divide. All these difficulties have

been overcome by successful profit-sharing

experiments in Europe, but it is more doubt-

FRENCH AGRICULTURE.

The French Ministry of Agriculture re

ful if they could be here.

These facts reveal the secret of France's wealth. It comes from small farms and high agriculture. The French peasantry are the for either party, the people living in them richest in the world. It was their hoardings know little of what constitutes campaign exthat enabled France to pay off, in an incredibly short time, the enormous war indemnity exacted by Germany-one of the thusiasm, though genuine, must necessarily greatest feats of debt-paying recorded in history. The wealth of the French peasantry one engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle. The comes from farms, a very large per cent. of campaign just closed was especially absorbing which, as above stated, are less than two and to the Indianian of Republican proclivities a half acres. France is a country of 'little farms well tilled." The same is measurably true of other European countries, but not to the same degree. It shows the value and importance of thorough farming and high agriculture-something we know very little about dent. They have talked for their candidate; as yet in this country. Our large farms and they have walked for him through sun slip-shod, superficial methods of agriculture are in marked contrast to those of France. they have shouted for him; Gradually we must approximate the same system. As our population increases th tendency will be to smaller farms and higher vise. They opposed a vigilant and powerful

COMING DOWN.

However it may be with the citizen at large, the editorial mind brings itself with some difficulty from the contemplation of political subjects, in which it has been absorbed so long, to the consideration of other matters pertaining to the human welfare. The campaign being ended, there is no longer a neces sity for dwelling on the dangers of free wool and the awful iniquity of the Mills bill; but after six months' discussion of the tariff the attention is diverted to other and less fascinating subjects with something of a wrench. Perhaps it may be as well to make the humble admission just here, that it is apparently only the Republican editorial mind that is so affected, Democratic and "independent" editors having shown their ability to turn airily from profound disquisitions on "reform" on Tuesday to discussions on Wednesday of the question, "Is marriage a failure?" This versatility may be accounted for either by the thistledown lightness of the Democratic and "independent" minds, which forbids close study of serious things, or to their lack of sincerity in advo- | many!" cating their several so-called principles. At all events, to make the confession personal and specific, the Journal descends slowly from the lofty plane of statesmanship and politics to an every-day level. From the election of a President to assisting an election crook into the penitentiary is a long step, readers and brethren. "Bouncing" the wicked party, as a whole, is different and more agreeable employment than measuring out the deserts of that party's petty individual rascals, necessary as the latter operation may be. To jump at once from exposures of diabolical English free-trade schemes to reflections upon the weather, the condition of Indianapolis streets, or the atrocious quality of our inuminating gas, is putting the editorial brain at something of a disadvantage; but, nevertheless, it can be done. There will, perhaps, be a lingering campaign flavor to the utterances of this and other Republican papers for some days to come, but from this time forth the exclusively political tone of the Journal will be modified, and other secular as well as religious topics given a chance. The "fisheries" will make way for the Whitechapel murders, the tariff give place to the theater and its interests, free trade to the state of trade, national af-

CURRENT COMMENT.

fairs to local matters and gradually a return

to normal conditions be reached. The public

has not had too much politics, but just

enough. It needs a change, however, and

the Journal studies to please.

THEY do things in a curious way in Chicago. Away last spring the son of Mrs. Meckie Rawson by a former husband waylaid his stepfather, a wealthy and prominent citizen, at the door of a church and shot him in the back. The son and the mother were placed under arrest, the latter as an accomplice, she having already left her husband and taken up her headquarters at a hotel. At a preliminary trial Mrs. Rawson drew a ready revolver and winged an attorney whose remarks did not please her. In the course of time Mr. Rawson recovered, the attorney recovered, the cases against the son and his mother languished for lack of presecution and were finally dismissed, and now comes the announcement that a divorce has been granted to the woman on the plea that her husband has de-

ing plan are the determination and adjustdivorce are not remarkable in themselves, but, if the affair had happened anywhere in Chicago. the wonder would naturally arise why she did vided so as to satisfy and secure justice to all; not get the divorce first, since it was so easily obtained and was what she wanted, and omit which it involves and the difficulty of mainthe pistol practice. However, in the latter case there would have been less notoriety and the Chicago taste would not have been satisfied.

> Ir June is the month of roses November is the month of the chrysanthemum, and this flower has come to be such a marvel of color and bloom that the one season is hardly more distinguished than the other. From the yellow and white blossoms of "grandmother's garden" has been developed a variety of color and shape, and a profusion of bloom that are hardly rivaled in gorgeousness by the queen of flowers herself. Only one thing the chrysanthemum lacks and that is fragrance; but so welcome is its beauty to the eye in this season, when flowers are rare that the deficiency can easily be forgotten. Pink, or white, or yellow with feathery petals or quilled like the daisy, it is a sight to make the heart glad. There is a cheeriness in the look of the flower that fits in a peculiar way to this month of clouds and bleakness. It is like a sunny face in a window, and has an air as of one not to be disturbed by storms and frosts that wreak such havoc with hot-house plants, human as well as vegetable. The chrysanthemum as it is now is a product of "culture," but it has kept its hardiness, and its primitive virtues have not been cultivated out. To the florists who have brought it to its present perfection a vote of thanks would be due had they not already reaped a great and more satisfactory reward in the shape of cash.

> MRS. HELEN M. GOUGAR has attempted a number of times, in speeches and in interviews which she knows how to obtain, to explain away the "exposure" which was published in the Journal. She claims that the letter was garbled and distorted, and that if the Journal had printed the whole letter she would "have only been too happy." There were two rows of stars in the letter as printed. The first row was used in place of the sentence, "Now is woman's opportunity," which was omitted because it seemed unfair to let Mrs. Gougar speak for any woman except herself. The second row was used in place of a bitter and malicious attack upon one of the most prominent and respectle Republican gentlemen in Indiana. With these exceptions, not one word was charged from the original letter.

> NATURE's favors are not always distributed with an even hand. The rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust, but it sometimes comes in very irregular installments. Last summer and fall we were suffering from drought, and now we are having an excess of rain. This was to be expected in the usual course of nature, which generally observes the law of averages and compensations, but it does not make continuous rainy weather any less dreary, or the omnipresent mud any less disagreeable, to know that pature is distributing the surplus moisture boarded last year. A large amount of rain was needed this fall to replenish wells, springs and streams, but with the steady down-pour of the last week we have probably had enough.

COL. M. E. THORNTON, of Kentucky, a wellknown capitalist, coal operator and Democrat, was interviewed in Louisville on Saturday, and asked "How about Harrison?" he replied:

"It is the best thing that ever happened for this country. It will make prosperity flow as refreshingly as a mountain stream in August. I have been told by gentlemen in the East, and who are men of large means, that if Harrison won the race, on his platform (and that is what elected him, because the Eastern capitalists and business men are not hasty to disturb great business relations) it would surely bring to our section, southeastern Kentucky, at least \$10, 000,000 inside of one year."

Ar the last meeting of the Louisville City Council a brewery company asked and obtained permission to lay underground beer pipes along several streets. The intention is to distribute beer through pipes, as gas and water are now, thus saying time and expense of transportation. It is claimed the delivery and amount of consumption can be accurately regulated by mechanical means. If the experiment succeeds the distillers will probably follow the browerers, and in due time all our cities will be piped with panperism, and drunkenness will be delivered at any man's door.

THAT importation of 20,000 small roosters to celebrate the Democratic victory proved a godsend to the Republicans. By simply draping the rocsters in crape, they served excellently well as badges of Republican victory. It was also a happy thought for the merchant who imported them. The crape served as a minus sign before the rocater, and thus let everybody

ALBEADY the Louisville Commercial sadly remarks: "There were some twelve or thirteen thousand Republican votes cast in this district. There are not at an honest estimate more than five or six hundred places connected with all the federal offices here, and what are they among so

"In Two Halves" is the title of a story in a Chicago newspaper. It probably refers to a Chicago divorced couple. If the writer had waited a few minutes until one of the two got married again there might have been three balves.

WHAT has become of the peremptory order for the repair of the streets! None of the gas companies have been doing anything lately, and many of the streets and alleys are as bad as

THE Democrats have behaved a good deal better since the election than they did before, and really take their defeat rather gracefully. It takes a good licking to make some people decent.

THE Journal is not authorized to speak for the next administration, but it hopes it is not guilty of a breach of propriety i predicting that Marshal Hawkins will be removed.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal brings out its ooster and cannon over the fact that Kentucky went Democratic. And the Dutch have taken

THE following soulb is current among Kenucky Republicans: Son-"What is the matter with President

Clevelandi Father-"He took too much water, son." Spell the water with a capital W, and the point

CHIPS IN THE EDDY.

THE eigarette craze has added another victim o its rapidly-increasing list. Mrs. Sadie Walters, of Chicago, was a sufferer from hay fever, and two years ago commenced smoking cubeb cigarettes for relief. She afterward grew fond of tobacco cigarettes, and in a year had smoked herself insane. The county court has sent her to the asylum, but it is not believed she will recover her reason. A MR. SMITH, of Hickory township, Lawrence

county, Pennsylvania, has brought suit against the election board for refusing to allow him to vote on the ground that he had no name. It seems that Smith was picked up in a cabbage patch when a baby, and his parents could not be found. He was called "Cubbage" and "Cabbage" until ten years ago, when he himself took the name of Charles A. Smith and got married. On these facts the inspectors refused his vote,

claiming that he had no name in law. By long industry and economy, Mr. and Mrs. Gobe, of Chicago, had saved up \$900. The money was in bills, and for safe keeping had been hid in an old stocking under the bed. Last week the children, in playing about the bedroom, discovered the stocking, and after enjoying themselves in pulling out the bills and look-

into the fire to see them burn. When Mrs. Gobe returned to the room there was not a trace of them left, and now she is wondering why it didn't occur to her long ago to put the money in

the bank. THE Scotch thread-makers are buying vast quantities of wood for making spools in this country. Bangor, Me., is the chief export point, one firm alone shipping over 7,000,000 feet of spool stock. The lumber, as it is sawed out, is called spool bars. It is cut in various thicknesses, four feet long, from the best white birch timber, and is tied up in bundles, convenient for handling.

their defeat, on the postoffice steps, yesterday, when one of them said:

Two Democrats were discussing the cause of

"This durned surplus cry did us up, Jim." "How's that, Jack?" "Well, you see, the Repulicans kept howling

that we had a large amount of idle money lying in the treasury." "Then, why in the deuce didn't we pay off

this Mills bill with the money, and cut off some of the Republican ammunition!" Young alligators have become numerous near Estontown, N. J. In a little stream that reaches the ocean through Sandy Hook bay, a dalf-dozen were found during the summer, and now the town marshal has discovered a number of them crawling through his garden. It was first thought they had escaped from a private aquarium, but persons who are thoroughly acquainted with the marshes of the State contend, with some show of reason, that they are simply an

example of what the process of evolution will

do with the Jersey mosquito. A WOMAN walked into the Pittsburg Board of Health office the other day, with a basket containing four dozen eggs. She claimed that not a single one of them had been laid by a hen, but had been manufactured in order to deceive the public, and for this reason she desired the arrest of the vender. The officers examined them closely, and were unable to see wherein they differed from the genuine article until one was broken. The yolk was similar in appearance to the real egg, except that it had a browner tint, but its composition was of a jelly-like substance, principally made up of gelatine syrup and starch. The white was more natural-looking and had the same transparent appearance of the regular product, while the shell was an exact imitation of the real. The entire egg was well calculated to deceive, but the officers refused to order the arrest of the seller in the absence of proof that the eggs were in any way dangerous the healtn. The woman paid 30 cents a

THE Melbourne correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle tells some wonderful things about the vast resources of Australia. It has been supposed that the country is destitute of wood suitable for manufacturing purposes, but it has recently been found that immense forests of desirable timber exist that can readily be worked into furniture and cabinet ware. Tropical and semi-tropical fruits have been introduced and grow to a perfection unequaled anywhere. Vegetatles, cotton, tobacco, cereals, maize and sugar-cane yield enormous crops under proper cultivation. Wool is the chief product. and it is raised in quantities to supply the world at a less per cent per pound than in any other part of the globa. Another great staple is beef and mutton. Minerals, gold, silver, tin, diamonds, most exquisite opals, and other precious stones are found in abundance. The native animais are of the marsupial order, but there are one hundred and ten kinds of these curious beings, the kangaroo, opposum, wombat and the bear being the best known. In bird life there are six hundred species, including the emu, black swan, lyre bird, bush turkey, and a variety of parrots. Snakes of a deadly character, lizards, crocodiles, mosquitoes and white ants are among the pests that annoy the citizens.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals Give the name of the party who received the reward offered by the Sentinel for the nearest guess on Cleveland's majority in Indiana, and CITY, Nov. 10.

We have heard nothing about this interesting contest for the tail-end since the day before the election. You had better address the Sentinel. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals

sion bill, from \$8 to \$12 per month? F. P. F. WEST UNION, Ind. It was reported by a Republican committee and passed by a Republican Congress. It would be difficult to state the individual authorship.

Who is the anthor of the soldiers' widow's pen-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal To settle argument, please state in Sunday's issue the number of voting precincts, including

Marion county, in Indiana, and oblige In the State 1,806; in Marion county 90.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please state in to-morrows paper the number votes polled in Indiana for Fisk and Brooks.

We cannot until the official returns are received

by the Secretary of State. BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

THE Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith president of Trinity, College, Hartford, will accept the assistant bishopric of Ohio. A LETTER dated Aug. 20 has been received in this city from Robert Louis Stevenson. He was then sailing about among the Marquesas islands.

sleeping at night on the deck of his yacht, and gaining health and strength with every day. THE citizens of Dijon boast that they have the oldest poplar in France, but just how old it is no one knows. It is 122 feet high, forty-five feet in circumference at the base, and twentythree feet in circumference fifteen feet from the base.

THE London Academy speaks enthusiastically of the merits of James Whitcomb Riley's book of poems, Old Fashioned Roses. It says, among other things, that "it can hardly be denied that the average of American books of verse is higher than the English." THE latest fad of the writing-desk is square.

satin-finished note paper, faintly tinted and striped down with the finest of faint lines, across which, at intervals, come others more distinct producing a blurred rather than barred effect The envelope that goes with it is long and narrow, and the sheet is folded once lengthwise and

LORD TENNYSON is the only living author whose writings are used in civil-service examinations in India. A body of candidates not long ago at Madras found themselves stumped by the question: "What does this line mean, 'Was proxy wedded to a bootless calf?" One candidate wrote that he didn't know anything

about cattle-breeding THE Infanta Eulalia, wife of Prince Antonio Montpensier, has given birth to a son, to whom the Spanish government has granted the rank of Infanta of Spain. The youngster shows complete indifference to this honor, and fears are entertained that he does not realize the necessity for punctitious politeness which always confronts a Spanish grandes.

EUGENE BLOC, of Paris, fourteen years old apparently didn't take enough exercise, for he fell in love with a plaster cast of Venus in his father's house, and would stand gazing at it for hours. He neglected his studies, and his father got angry and smashed the Venus. Thereupon Sugene went up to his room, twisted a sheet around his neck and strangled himself to death. SLAVERIC is the name of the man who has succeeded to the position of chief bandit in Bulgaria. He is described as a handsome young

fellow, highly educated and a most eloquent orator. Two years ago he was a member of the Bulgarian Skuptschina, but being detected in "boodling" fied to the mountains, and now has a very desirable position as boss of the back Among the Washington debutantes of the coming winter will be Miss Nellie Bayard, Miss

Garland, Miss Grace Black, daughter of General Black: Miss Harlan, daughter of Justice Harlan: Miss Quay, daughter of Senator Quay; the Misses Preston, daughters of the Haytisn minister; Miss Wilson, daughter of Col. John M. Wilson; Miss Thompson, daughter of the California Representative, and the Misses Fuller, daughters of the Chief-justice. BISHOP KEANE, the rector of the new Catholic

University, will sail for Europe next week on business connected with the university, and will not return until spring. He will inspect the principal universities of the old world in order to get points and ideas for the new university.

to engage them permanently. When he returns from Europe he will visit the Northwest and the Pacific coast to collect funds for the university. LADY HERBERT, of England, is receiving much social attention in Washington. Her son has

charge of the British legation now. JAMES DINSMORE, who has an income of \$60,-000 a year from his typewriter patent, was a newspaper canvasser in St. Paul a few years ago at \$8 a week.

Mr. Pak, the Corean minister, who has been ill for some time, is said to be considerably worse. He has asked for a leave of absence to return to his own country on a visit. EMERSON'S grave at Concord, Mass., is marked

by a large boulder of pink quartz, which serves for a headstone. No chisel ever touched it, and it stands as it came from its native quarry. A NEW chrysantheum from Japan is on exhibition at the flower show of the New Jersey horticultural show. It is said to be the only one

in the country, and was bought at a price run-

ning into the thousands. The flower measures eight inches across and is four inches high. Ava. which gives a territorial title to the Marquis of Dufferin and Earl of Ava, has now dwindled down to a poor village, but it was formerly the splendid capital of a powerful kingdom. It was the residence of the ancient kings of Burmah, and was for some years the capital of the

dynasty overthrown by Lord Dufferin. WHEN Miss Fawcett, daughter of the late Postmaster-general of England, applied to a famous mathematical coach at Cambridge to taken as his pupil, she was rudely repulsed, and the ungallant tutor remarked that he "would take no tabbies." This same Miss Fawcett has been systematically beating the best men of her year in the Trinity College examinations, and will doubtless be senior wrangler for the ensuing year.

THE Sunshine Mission of Philadelphia procoses to form a stock company, with capital of \$50,000, in as many shares, and with it buy or build a house in which competent teachers shall carefully train servants into efficiency and out of the foolish and un-American idea that housework is degrading. It has no end of celebrities on the roll of promoters and well-wishers, and every woman who cares for peace, comfort and cleanliness should feel called to give it countenance if not material help.

Miss Darcuss A. Smith has written to the editor of the Bristol, Tenn., Courier the following unique note, postmarked Vance's Tank, Tenn .: "Dear Sir: In Perousan your daily Courier I find a proposition from some Batchelor in Lynchburg offering A Diamond Ring as A present for any Lady that was fifteen years that has never wore a Bustle or Bangs I am in eighteenth year and havent wore eith claim the ring Please inform the Enquirer as to

JOHN BANVARD, the historian, poet and artist, who achieved fame and fortune many years ago by his panorama of the Mississippi river, is now living in humble circumstances in Watertown, Mr. Banvard claims the honor of having originated the idea of a canal around Island No. 10, by which the capitulation of that rebel stronghold was compelled and the upper Mississippi wrested from the confederates. General Fremont bears witness to the truth of Mr. Ban-

Two hundred wedding guests, who had asembled in church at Glen Gardner, N. J., on Thursday, waited in vain for the ceremonies. Jacob Slater, the wealthy owner of a grist mill. and Miss Arnie Bloom were to have been married. The invitations were issued two weeks ago. Many presents were sent to the bride's louse. The church was beautifully decorated. The minister grew impatient, and after half an hour a messenger arrived with a note for the ninister. The wedding had been postponed. The bride was too nervous to pass through the ordeal .- Philadelphia Record.

"THERE, is probably," says the Chicago Mail, 'no more hopelessly homely man in Chicago than Prof. David Swing. He is so homely that he is positively attractive. He is a teacher greatly beloved by his congregation and a man whose ability commands respect even from those who differ vastly from his ideals of theology. He has dropped out of the rut of the theological creeds and evolved from religion pure and simple a calm and beautiful philosophy, the stulents of which seem to regard it as highly beneficial and much superior to the teachings of the orthodox pulpit.'

FROM A WOMAN'S STAND-POINT. Written for the Indianapolis Journal. Never in any preceding campaign was there such universal interest exhibited among women. Never before did they read the papers so closely, listen to so many addresses, write so much on politics and make so many political speeches. This can only be explained as one form of the remarkable progress that women are making in every direction. It is often urged against woman suffrage that the dear creatures will rudely jostled at the polls, and may get tobacco smoke blown in their faces. It will hardly be said, however, that the crowd and the smoke will be any thicker around the polls than it has been at the speakings and the street rallies of the campaign just closed, and yet no one has seemed to think that women have been particularly out of place on these occasions, or that they have been injured in body, mind or morals. On the contrary, the campaign has been highly educational to both men and women. The interest and zeal of the women have been somewhat phenomenal, inasmuch as, after they had studied the question thoroughly and made up their minds, they were denied the privilege of expressing their opinion at political opinions count for something, besides mere natural gas. Does any one suppose | he said that the old Seventieth Indiana had fully he men of this country would have displayed so all-absorbing an interest in the issues at stake

if they had not been permitted to vote upon them when the important day came that was to decide these matters? If women have taken so much care to study these questions without any hope of being allowed an expression, will they not much more thoroughly inform themselves when they become an actual factor in the bodypolitie! And does not this refute the argument that "if women could vote it would only increase the number of ballots without changing the re-But at present women must, for the most part, form their ideas from a careful reading of the

daily papers and, being comparatively withdrawn from the excitement and turmoil, they can sometimes observe with a clearness and calmness not possible to men. One of the things that must have impressed women and, indeed, thoughtful men, is the prominence that has been given to betting on the results. In one column we read that, according to the statutes, betting is a punishable offense with a heavy penalty attached, and in the next column we read that "it is estimated not less than \$2,000,000 changed hands this week on account of bets on the result," and that, "among the winners and osers most talked about at the Hoffman and Fifth-avenue Hotel, Hon. Matthew Quay is beieved to be one of the heaviest winners and Hon, W. L. Scott among the heaviest losers," and these are followed by a long list of ex-Governors, Senators, etc., who won or lost. The ocal papers implore their readers to vote for this or that party in order to drive the gamblers out of town, and at the same time keep posted at the head of their columns flaming announcements of standing bets waiting to be taken, and as soon as one is covered another is put up, including town lots, stocks of merchandise, etc., etc. The probable success or failure of a candidate is judged by the way the betting goes, and the newspapers keep the books. When we find our boys in the pool-room or at the keno and fare tables how are we going to make it clear to them that it is a sin to stake money on the turning of a card and they are liable to be arrested, but if they put their money on the counting of the ballots the law will wink one eye and shut the other, and public opinion, which is in fact the moral law, will sustain and sanction the

ing to old-fashioned, conscientious people, viz.: the wholesale buying and solling of votes that has become so commonplace as to be accepted as a necessary evil. We have reached a point now where, in making our estimates of elections. we must consider five factors-the Republican. Democratic, Prohibition, Labor and purchasable votes. The last is most unreliable because t is not confined to any certain party or class. There are men in comfortable circumstances, making fair wages, who do not hesitate to offer their vote to the highest bidder; and there are others so poor that they can hardly exist, with helpless ones depending upon their earnings, and yet possessed of so grand a sense of manliness and honor that money cannot purchase their freeman's vote. When we read or hear the matter-of-fact statement that so many will have to minds go back to the revolutionary war, where our brave and sterling forefathers, hungry and cold, with naked and bleeding feet, in the face of such hardships as the woman on the plea that her husband has de- ing themselves in pulling out the bills and look- He is also applicated before, fought and conserted her. The phooting and the subsequent ing at the engravings, finally threw them all cause of the contract labor law will not be able quered for the principle of individual representa-

Still another phase of affairs is rather appall-

tion. And to-day their ignoble and unworth descendants are selling that privilege for a few paltry dollars. Again and again during the campaign it has been charged that the votes of negroes could be bought for \$2 apiece. later for \$5, but always that they could be bought. Again memory goes back to the war of the rebellion. Three hundred thousand of one own beloved, of our noble fathers, busbands brothers, sons, were sacrificed to obtain for the colored man that right which, it is charged, he will sell for a day's wages. Can this be true We refuse to believe it. This outrageous crime of selling votes must be punished as it deserves. It is not enough that there is a statute on the books providing for its punishment. It must be dealt with by the unwritten law of public sentiment. The man who sells his vote should be made to feel the scorn and demuation of the community in he lives. He should be placed upon the same level as the traitor who betrays his country. The newspapers, which not only chrystallize the sentiment of the people but also help to form and direct it, should lead in this work, and the selling of a vote should be made a crime so odious and disreputable that the man who is guilty of it should be obliged to hunt some place of refuge where he is unknown and where his reputation cannot follow him.

A minor but very graceful and pleasant feature of the election has been the substitution of the eagle, in place of the rooster, to symbolise victory. The latter is a coarse and common fowl, suggesting the barn-yard and the cock-pit. There is nothing dignified or chivalrous in crowing over a defeated opponent. The eagle impersonates freedom, grandenr, power, and is the embiem of our Nation. Another feature to be commended is the prominence that has been given the American flag. To an American citizen that flag means liberty and protection. Patriotism is the noblest sentiment that file the heart of man. It should be the first lesson we teach our children; it should rank chief among the cardinal virtues. The American eagle bearing aloft the American flag-by this sign have IDA A. HARPER we conquered!

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.

PRAISE BY AN OLD FRIEND. Gen. Ekin's Personal Reminiscences of the President-Elect.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Probably no man in this State has a better or more intimate acquaintance with Gen. Ben Harrison, the recently-elected future President of the United States, than Gen. James A. Ekin. of this city. Gen. Ekin's long service in the United States army afforded him opportunities for acquaintance and intimacy with all the prominent army officers and leaders in the late civil war. Since Gen. Ekin's long term of honorable service terminated with his retirement from the army, he has not allowed his acquaintance to drop, and he probably to-day knows more promthan almost any other gentleman in this city. He and Gen. Harrison are on terms of warm personal friendship, and Gen. Ekin has watched Gen Harrison's private and public career for nearly thirty years. Gen. Ekin received Courier-Journal reporter at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. A. E. Willson, last evening,

and, speaking of Gen. Harrison, said: "I have been intimately acquainted with Gen. Harrison for almost thirty years. I was stationed in Indianapolis in charge of the United States quartermaster's department from 186 to 1864, and I was at that time the only United States quartermaster in Indiana. General Harrison was then a young lawyer, struggling hard, but had already won by his ability the respect and admiration of every older member of the bar. He had been elected by the people Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and was practicing in all the higher courts of the State. Some years before Mr. Harrison had been married to Miss Scott, a most estimable Christian lady, the daughter of a prominent Presbyterian minister of Pennsylvania. He was at that time an exergetic and industrious attorney, and several speeches and addresses I heard him make gained for him quite a consid-

erable reputation as a young lawyer of much ability and promise. "In 1862, when President Lincoln issued a call for 200,000 men, one regiment was assigned to be raised in each congressional district of Indiana. Mr. Harrison organized a company to Indianapolis, and was elected one of its lieutenants. Afterward, when that and other companies were raised in Indianapolis, they were massed into a regiment and Lieutenant Harrison was commissioned as its colonel, and the regiment was numbered the Seventieth Indiana Infantry. I remember when the regiment was authorized by Gov. Oliver P. Morton he sent for me to visit him at the State-house and stated to me that he wished particular attention given to the outfit and equipment of this body of troops, as Ben Harrison was to command

and he desired that young man to be at the head of a very crack regiment. "At the end of thirty days everything had seen completed, and the Seventieth Indiana was ready for the field of battle. In my judgment, more splendid regiment never kept step to the music of the Union. As the troop was about to leave for the scene of action, I was present at its inspection and review by the Governor. After the colors had been placed in the color-bearers hands by the Governor, the regiment wheeled into sections, the companies were formed into platoons, and there never was a finer-looking pody of men than that which was obsered and

applauded that day by the people of Indianap-"I need not refer to the record made during the war by that regiment, but it is one of which every Indianian and friend of the Union might well feel proud. I was not present in Indianapolis when the Seventieth Indiana returned home after the close of the war, but the gallant soldiers were received by the people with the greatest enthusiasm. Of the eighty regiments sent out from Indiana during the war, while I was on duty in that State, General Harrison's was among the most soldierly looking and efficient in

actual cervice. "During the time of its equipment I had frement conferences with Colonel Harrison, who, previous to that time, had spent much time in my office. He then expressed great anxiety to have the men and outfit as complete and thorough as possible. In conversation with Governor Morton at various times since the war realized all the expectations made for it.

"I have had frequent correspondence with General Harrison since I met him the last time. in 1881, when he was in the United States Senate and the Garfield administration was inauge urated at Washington. Then we renewed out friendship, which had always been warm and cordial. Personally, General Harrison is a warm and exceedingly pleasant man. I regard him as a remarkable person, the embodiment of the very best traits of an American citizen. model father and a model husband. I know him in his church. For many years be has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a frequent delegate to the Presbyterian suprema court. Frem personal knowledge I know that he has been a regular attendant of the Wednesday night prayer-meetings. Until the present time he has been a teacher in the abbath school, and was at the head of a Bible class composed of sixty young men. No movement has ever been started in behalf of the Presbyterian Church in which he did not take an active and zealous part, but then no thoughts had entered his head that he would ever be a candidate for the presidency."

METHODIST BISHOPS.

Body of Men with Great Power-How They Have Used It.

The functions of a Methodist bishop are pe uliar. He is not set, like his brother of similar official title in the Protestant Episcopal Church over a diocese. A Methodist bishopric include the whole United States. The pastors of the church in former generations were called "trave eling preachers," an aptly descriptive title. The bishops are emphatically traveling preachers. Every one of them is likely to find himself. in the course of his career, called to exercise eniscopal offices in every State and Territory of the Union. Their powers, like their journeys, are of vast extent. Nominally, the bishops may be said to rule the church; for although the general quadrennial conference and the annual conference have important duties to perform, the authority vested in the bishops, severally and collectively, is wellnigh supreme. How great their ostensible power is may be gathered from a single illustration. The fifteen men who meet in Boston today could determine who shall be the pastor from and after next April, for an indefinite period, of every Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, subject only to the law of itineracy. And from their decision there would

be no appeal It was inevitable that a time should come when serious doubts would arise in regard t the theoretical, if not the practical wisdom of placing such enormous powers in the irresponsible hands of a few individuals, however good or great. At present many influential Methodists say frankly that the system was invented to meet an exceptional condition of things which ong since passed away, and that no one would now think of setting it up as an original institution. But such expressions are always accompanied by a tribute to the modesty, forbearance and wisdom with which, thus far in the history of American Methodism, the functions of the bishops have been exercised.

And Belva?

Hill is said to have betrayed Cleveland. Who betrayed Cynthia Leonard

take. Evidently, it could not occur under

among them, left their work at the earliest possible moment, worked as little as they could and were constantly clamoring for

higher wages. Since that time everything is changed. We often work a little over-time. and we don't expect wages to be raised in hard times. In those old daws the floors and workbenches were always covered with the oil. Now the oil is more carefully used, and there is a constant effort to spare the floor, so that frequent cleanings and renewals may not eat up our profits. We take good care of our tools, and carefully gather up the chippings of metal which fall. These are little things, but at the end of a year they amount to a These "little things" are looked after much more closely and their value more highly ap-

> preciated in Europe than in this country, but the time will come when this kind of economy will have to be as closely studied here as there, in order to preserve a margin of profit. It is plain that profit-sharing tends to prevent strikes, for when workmen see there are no profits even for the employer they will not strike for higher wages. Strikes are generally based on the idea, often grossly erroneous, that capital is getting largely more than its share of the profits of the business, that the employer is making money very fast, enduring structure upon the | while his workmen are only getting living wages. In very many instances this is a mis-

> > the profit-sharing system. The practical difficulties of the profit-shar-